

COMMONS VOTE UPHOLDS ACTION OF WAR COUNCIL

Amendment Criticising Versailles Policy Defeated
By Big Majority

BALFOUR TALKS

Efforts For Negotiation
Abandoned Because
Futile, He Says

IMPOSSIBLE NOW

Berlin Unregenerated And
Still Pursuing Original
Aim Of Conquest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 13.—In the House of Commons, during the debate on the King's address, Mr. R. D. Holt, Radical M. P. for Hexham, moved an amendment "regretting that the Supreme War Council was only concerned in the task of the prosecution of our military effort and suggesting that there were alternative methods of accomplishing our end."

Mr. A. F. Whyte, Liberal M. P. for Perth, referring to a visit to Switzerland at Christmas in order to meet Count Mensdorff, formerly Austrian Ambassador in London, mentioned certain terms and deprecated these essays in secret diplomacy, to which he attributed much of the Junker aggressiveness in Germany during the last few weeks. Mr. Whyte characterised as foolish the attempt to separate one of the enemy.

Mr. Balfour Replies
Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, referring to these remarks said:

"The Honorable Member has attempted to give, on what information I know not, an account of certain events of which the enemy doubtless know the true version and which version is utterly at variance with everything he has said. He is entirely mistaken concerning the character and scope of that and, though I don't mean for obvious reasons to deal with this matter, I can assure the Honorable Member that he has misunderstood the policy of the Government. He seems to lay down as a principle that no effort should ever be made to detach a single enemy from a Coalition with which you are at war. I entirely refuse to subscribe to that doctrine. If it were possible to break up the Coalition nobody would rejoice more than myself."

Dealing with Mr. Holt's amendment, Mr. Balfour said that the debate was due to a misunderstanding as to what happened at Versailles and the reference to it in the King's speech.

Purpose Of Council

The Versailles Council, he said, met to deal with the great military problems with which we are faced. The Council did not attempt to survey our war aims and was not fitted to deal fully with that matter. Nevertheless the Council concluded that there was no glimmer of peace in the speeches made by Count Hertling and Count Czernin and therefore that the military measures were more important than ever.

In satisfying "the war aims of the Allies" cry President Wilson had done great service.

It was true that President Wilson found a more tender tone in Count Czernin's speech. President Wilson was amply justified in dwelling upon the different tone of that speech as compared with the one made by the German Chancellor, but he did not profess to find definite propositions in Count Czernin's speech. Even Count Czernin was not prepared to accept any of the important war aims laid down by President Wilson.

Efforts For Peace Made

Because the Versailles Council referred to the only business being the prosecution of the war, it was incorrect to assume that no efforts had been made by the belligerents to come to terms. The view of the Government was that the attitude of the Central Powers showed diplomacy was at present impotent. The Central

American Organisations Hosts To British At Dinner

Representatives Of Both Communities Voice Desire
For Closer Co-operation In China

A pleasant and significant sequence to the dinner given in December by the Executive Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce to the Executive Committees of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce, was a return dinner by the latter two Committees to the former at the Shanghai Club last night, when thirty-six guests sat down for an evening of hearty good-fellowship and good cheer.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. W. S. Fleming of the American Association, supported by Sir Everard Fraser, and the gathering was eminently representative of both British and American communities. Table and room were tastefully decorated with the colors of both countries. Mr. Fleming, after proposing toasts to King George and President Wilson, began the program of brief speeches with a welcome to the guests and an eloquent reminder that between America and Britain were ties more binding and more close than the mere fact that they were allies in the great war. Both stood for the high principles of liberty and right and both might be counted on to act in accord in China and to stand firm for the honoring of those principles here and throughout the world.

Mr. W. C. Sprague, acting chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, expressed the great pleasure he had in welcoming the organization's "cousin" body and cited the accord of the two governments at home as an earnest of what the world might expect when the aim for which both were fighting is attained.

Sir Everard, the next speaker, referred to the bonds of the two

nations and the confidence Britain had always had that America stood ever ready to leap to the former's side if the need arose. In Shanghai, he said, the men of the two countries had always stood together and they always would stand together, and for the best interests of China.

Mr. John Johnstone, Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that while the English speaking race were shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield in Europe, the same co-operation, though not with arms, was necessary here. He urged that this spirit might be carried on to show the world that they stood together in China.

Consul-General Thomas Sammons said that he had long looked forward to a suitable inter-allied "get-together" meeting in Shanghai and he felt that this British and American "get-together" was the right step in the right direction at the right time. He felt sure that most happy and beneficial results would follow.

Mr. H. Fox, C. M. G., British Commercial Attaché, paid an eloquent and humorous tribute to American energy and business methods and Mr. J. K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port of New York and delegate to the Tariff Conference, followed this up with a reply in kind and an earnest appeal to Britons to believe that Americans, though they might at times seem to delight in "twisting the lion's tail," yet stood for the same ideals and against the enemies of their cousins overseas.

The evening closed with the joining of hands and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Bulgaria Throws Out "Feeler" To Rumania

One Minister Is Conciliatory
While Another Demands
Surrender Of Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 13.—The Bulgarian Minister in Berlin has stated that Bulgaria is willing to give Rumania Bessarabia if Bulgaria got the Dobruja and the Central Powers would not object to such a bargain.

The interview is regarded as being an official feeler.

Amsterdam, February 15.—Interviewed by a representative of the Vossische Zeitung, M. Radoslawoff, the Bulgarian Premier, expressed the significant sentiment that the Quadruple must take measures to prevent the spreading of Bolshevism, which was endangering civilisation.

Referring to Rumania, he declared that the Rumanians have not yet realised the seriousness of their position. "Only after the capitulation of their army can they secure peace."

ARREST OF JUDGES AROUSSES BELGIANS

Heads Of Court Made Prisoners
By Germans For Checking
Plot To Split Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 14.—The Germans have arrested and sent to Germany the three Presidents of the Brussels Court of Cassation for arresting two leaders of the Flemish Activist movement, which has proclaimed the autonomy of Flanders. The Germans released the two Activists. The news spread through Brussels like wildfire and thousands of demonstrators assembled in the main square. They were charged by police and soldiers and several killed or wounded by shooting.

All the Belgian judges have struck till the three Presidents of the Court of Cassation are released.

ROOSEVELT RECOVERING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 15.—Colonel Roosevelt is recovering and will leave hospital shortly.

DEATH PENALTIES GIVEN FOR MUTINY IN GREECE

Abortive Rising Is Laid To
Agents Of Ex-King
Constantine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, February 14.—The Court Martial has decided that the recent mutiny of Greek troops at Lamia was engineered by agents of Ex-King Constantine. It has sentenced three lieutenants and two soldiers to death.

Three ex-ministers, nine former members of the Chamber of Deputies, several officers and two journalists have been deported.

Paris, February 15.—A message from Salonica states that General Guillaumat, the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Army, in company with the King of Greece, recently visited the Allied front and Florina and also the region of Monastir, where the population welcomed them enthusiastically.

RUSSIANS PLUNDERING IN ALAND ISLANDS

Swedish Expedition Forced To
Go To Rescue Of Own
Nationals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, February 13.—It is reported that the Russian soldiers are committing shocking excesses in the Aland Islands and the Swedish inhabitants have fled to the outlying islets.

A Swedish rescue expedition, with an ice-breaker, is to be despatched to the islands.

London, February 15.—A telegram from Copenhagen states that the Swedish Expedition has arrived at the Aland Islands. A Swedish gunboat demanded that the Russian soldiers should leave the islands, whereupon the Russians destroyed the signal-station and blew up their munition dumps.

The representative of the Bolsheviks at Stockholm has left on board a Swedish destroyer for the Aland Islands to request the Russians to leave.

BOLO PASHA CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO DIE AS TRAITOR TO FRANCE

Court Martial Returns Unanimous
Verdict Of Guilty On
Eleven Charges

COUNSEL ASKS APPEAL

One Associate In Plot Also
Given Death Penalty, An-
other Sent To Prison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 14.—The court martial has sentenced Bolo Pasha to death, Signor Cavallini, formerly a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies who is under arrest in Rome, to death in contumacious, and Porchere, who was Bolo Pasha's accomplice and agent, to three years' imprisonment.

Bolo Pasha will be shot at Vincennes.

An enormous crowd outside the Court cheered the sentence. The verdict of the Court on the eleven charges against Bolo Pasha was unanimous.

Bolo Pasha's counsel is appealing against his sentence.

The Court at the trial of Bolo Pasha by court martial was very crowded.

The Prosecutor, Lieutenant Mornet, in his speech built up a most damning case, recapitulating Bolo's past history and in conclusion declaring that this was the most serious case of treason since the war began. As a soldier and as a patriot, mourning with France the deaths of a hundred thousand Frenchmen, he demanded a sentence of death on the man who had betrayed his country for 10,000,000.

British Labor Leaders In Paris For Meeting

To Discuss War Aims And
Arrange Inter-Allied
Socialist Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 14.—It is announced in the newspapers that a Labor Deputation goes to Paris today to discuss the subject of war aims with the French Socialists.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labor Member for Derby, speaking in the House of Commons during the debate on the Holt amendment, said that the Labor party is determined to hold an international conference and declared that any Government which again deliberately attempted to prevent a meeting of international workers would be acting in a manner fatal to its own interests.

Paris, February 15.—The French Socialists today received the British and Belgian Delegates who have come to Paris to arrange an Inter-Allied Socialist Conference.

Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald expressed the opinion that they could not be satisfied with a halting peace but it was essential to hold an international conference for the attainment of complete agreement between all the Allied Socialists. The Belgian Socialist leaders, Huysmans and Bouckere, concurred.

PROSECUTION ORDERED AGAINST COL. REPINGTON

Published Article In London
Paper On Versailles Council
Without Censor's Permission

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 13.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that proceedings under the Defence of the Realm Act will be taken as speedily as possible in connection with an article written by Colonel Repington in the Morning Post on the 11th, which was published without the permission of the censor.

The article dealt at length with the alleged decisions of the Versailles Council.

Interior Of The Ruined Cathedral At Arras



Damage in the nave of the Cathedral at Arras.

ALLIES WILL CONSIDER ABANDONING POISON GAS

Appeal Of Red Cross To Be
Submitted To Entente
By British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 14.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government proposed to consult the Allies with regard to the action to be taken jointly in view of the appeal of the Red Cross Society for the discontinuance of the use of poison gas.

Mr. Pemberton Billings asked whether Lord Robert Cecil would use his influence with the War Office to continue the use of poison gas so long as the enemy continued to do so.

Lord Robert Cecil replied: "The question is purely a military one."

U. S. Manufacturers Oppose Boycott On Germany After War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 15.—A referendum to the National Association of Manufacturers shows that they are not in favor of the suggested trade boycott of Germany after the war.

1,500 DEAD OF PLAGUE IN SUIYUAN DISTRICT

More Victims In Outlying
Villages But Number
Is Unknown

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 13.—Surgeon-General Chuan, telegraphing from Kweihsuacheng, states that according to the reports of the local plague prevention office 1,500 persons have died in the Suiyuan district, mostly at Peitsun, Sahsien, Paotow and Wuyuen. The Surgeon-General adds that he is not yet in a position to report accurately the number of deaths in the outlying villages.

GERMAN ARMY HELD ON RUMANIAN FRONT

32 Divisions Of Infantry Re-
main While Extension Of
Armistice Is Discussed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 15.—Le Matin states that the Germans still have 32 divisions of infantry and several divisions of cavalry on the Rumanian front.

Amsterdam, February 15.—A telegram from Berlin states that an extension of the armistice with Rumania is now being discussed.

POLAND ANGERED BY UKRAINE PEACE; CABINET RESIGNS

Concession Of Moot Terri-
tory Arouses Hostility
To Central Powers

BOLSHEVIKI FEARED

Civil War Between Petro-
grad And Ukraine Is
Considered Certain

BERLIN SUSPICIOUS

Trotsky's Statement Causes
Anxiety To Germans;
Trouble Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—A message from Zurich states that the Polish Cabinet has resigned owing to the peace arrangements with the Ukraine. The Viennese papers state that there is a considerable ferment in Poland and Galicia in consequence of the incorporation of the Governments of Cholm, Kielce and Lublin in Ukraine.

Amsterdam, February 14.—A telegram from Berlin reports the resignation of the Polish Cabinet.

Austrian Emperor's Manifesto
A message from Vienna states that the Emperor of Austria, in a manifesto issued on the occasion of the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine, trusts that this gratifying first peace will soon lead to a general peace for suffering humanity. He reciprocates the neighborly love of the aspiring young people which had sufficient resolution to express its better self.

An inspired statement in the Vienna newspapers, reviewing the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, says that in view of Trotsky's unsatisfactory attitude the Central Powers strove to breach the Eastern front by making peace with the Ukraine, which moreover was necessary as the only way of reaching Europe's richest granary, but peace with the Ukraine was only possible by conceding the Government of Cholm. The statement declares that the Poles cannot object to this concession, which is based on the principle of self-determination. It adds that military assistance to the Ukrainians may be necessary to protect the transport of surplus grain against the attacks of the Bolsheviks. In conclusion it says that Austria-Hungary is in no way bound by the Russian declaration terminating a state of war with Austria-Hungary and there is no reason to denounce the armistice because, from the standpoint of international law, a state of war still exists between Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Amsterdam, February 15.—Replying to an address of welcome by the Burgomaster of Vienna on his return from Brest-Litovsk, Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that he had received a positive assurance that all Austrian prisoners of war in Russia would be released. Civil war between Russia and the Ukraine, he said, was bound to create many difficulties but he was convinced that an honorable general peace would be obtained if they held out a little longer.

Ukraine's Grain To Austria?

London, February 15.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Reichspost announces that the Ukraine has agreed to send to Austria all its available stocks of grain by July 31. An Austrian Committee is proceeding to Kiev to arrange for the transport of the grain.

Amsterdam, February 14.—The Vienna newspaper Fremdenblatt, referring to the possibility of a Bolshevik movement to frustrate peace between the Ukraine and the Central Powers, warns the Petrograd Government that the Central Powers could not permit this.

Zurich, February 14.—A semi-official message from Vienna expresses alarm concerning the fate of the Austrian prisoners in Russia. It states that they are free without means of subsistence and the Bolshevik Government is incapable of organizing means for their repatriation.

Germany Suspicious Of Trotsky

Amsterdam, February 13.—According to the latest indications in the German press, Trotsky's latest move has caused the greatest dissatisfaction and suspicion in Germany where the highest quarters are busily conferring to find a solution to the

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 47.3 and the minimum 24.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 45 and 36.3.

puzzle, while a section of the press insists that Trotsky must be forced to sign a regular peace. It is authoritatively stated that Count Hertling has resolved to conduct no further negotiations and is even considering recalling all the economic commissions from Petrograd. Another section of the press urges a cautious waiting attitude with a view to securing an exchange of prisoners of war. The fear is generally expressed that the Bolsheviks are vigorously working to form Red Guards out of the remnants of the Russian army with the object of hampering the restoration of order by the Germans by guerrilla bands.

Amsterdam, February 13.—The news from Berlin indicates that the joyful reception given by the population of Germany to Trotsky's anomalous declaration concerning peace between Russia and the Quadruplice is not shared by the press which dwells on Germany's difficulties in her future dealings with Russia.

Amsterdam, February 14.—The Vorwarts reports that the first subject to be discussed at the meeting of Count Hertling, Baron von Kuhlmann and the Kaiser at Grand Headquarters will be arrangements for immediately proclaiming the independence of Lithuania.

The Vienna papers report that the Ukrainian Rada has transferred its seat to Zittonia and has established direct communication with Austria.

News Brevities

A potpourri entertainment will be given at the Union Church tomorrow night by Messrs. E. A. Dearn and W. P. Smith under the auspices of the Literary and Social Guild.

The Overseas Club will hold its annual general meeting this evening at 5.30 o'clock at the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Funeral services for the late Baroness Adelgunda von Vietinghoff were held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday. The late Baroness died at the age of 87 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Clement, 70 Avenue Dubail, last Saturday.

Ghulam Kader, an Indian employee of the British Post Office, was brought before Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday to show cause why he should not be deported to India following receipt of a certificate from the Minister at Peking to the effect that the accused was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the Empire. The defendant protested innocence and cited his 8 years' service and the hearing was adjourned to give him opportunity to address the Minister.

BRITISH LABOR MEN IN U.S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 13.—At a Labor Mass Meeting today which was addressed by members of the British Labor Mission, Charles Duncan, Labor M.P. for Barrow-in-Furness, declared that the assertion that British Labor desired peace was ridiculous. Mr. Appleton expressed supreme confidence in the ability of Great Britain to hold her own and belittled the so-called British Labor unrest, declaring that the bulk of the British workers were in the war to the finish.

British Lengthen Their Line In Italy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 13.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in Italy states that the British line has been considerably lengthened east of Montello Ridge along the Piave and now extends some miles east of Nervesa.

WORKERS SENT TO ARMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 14.—In the House of Commons today Mr. T. J. Macnamara stated that 20,000 skilled men are being released from the army for shipbuilding purposes.

FRENCH WAR FINANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 15.—The Government has introduced a bill transforming the Provisional Credits granted in 1917 to all departments into definitive Credits. The expenditure incurred last year amounted to Frs. 44,847,777,211.

German Destroyers Reported Off Norway

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Copenhagen, February 13.—Some large destroyers, supposed to be German, yesterday passed Mandal, at the southern extremity of Norway, proceeding westward at full speed. Many German submarines have been observed off the south coast of Norway during the last few days.

FRENCH WAR CREDITS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 15.—The Minister of Finance, M. Klotz, has introduced a bill for provisional credits providing for military expenditure during the second quarter of the present year amounting to Frs. 10,255,982,051.

Forestry Work For Returned Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, February 13.—Mr. Milten says that 700 returned soldiers will be absorbed under forestry schemes by the various States and more will be absorbed later.

HOT WAVE IN AUSTRALIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, Feb. 13.—Intense heat prevails in Victoria and bush fires in the Western district have done considerable damage.

Naturalised German Enemy In England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 15.—The King's Bench has ruled that a German naturalised in Australia, who was fined in London for not complying with the Aliens' Registration Order, was not entitled to claim that he was a subject of the Empire. The Court ruled that he must be regarded in the United Kingdom as an enemy.

Austrian Press On Wilson's Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Zurich, February 14.—The Austrian newspapers in general maintain a reserved attitude concerning President Wilson's speech, but several of them consider that President Wilson is more friendly than any of the Entente Statesmen.

Turks To Reoccupy Caucasus Territory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, February 14.—The opinion is expressed in authoritative quarters in Vienna that Turkey will naturally again take possession of the Turkish territory in the Caucasus.

PREMIER HUGHES SUSTAINED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Sydney, February 13.—At a meeting of the Council of the National Association a resolution declaring that the interests of the Commonwealth and the National party required the resignation of Mr. W. M. Hughes from the Premiership and the leadership of the National party was rejected by 80 votes to 6.

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Wellington, New Zealand, February 14.—Mr. Joseph Ward has stated that representatives of the Dominion are going to the Imperial Conference as an imperative duty. The reversion of her islands in the Pacific to Germany must be prevented, for their restoration would be a calamity.

Melbourne, Feb. 14.—It is stated that Mr. Joseph Cook accompanies Mr. W. M. Hughes to the Imperial conference, Baron Forrest, if well acting as Prime Minister.

Maltin Grain Denied American Brewers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 15.—Mr. Hoover, the food controller, has prohibited breweries purchasing malted grain. The brewers have six months' stock in hand.

SIAMESE SHIP TOTAL LOSS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Fochow, February 17.—The Siamese Government vessel Yiam Samud, (formerly the s.s. Trautenfels, 2,992 tons), which was wrecked off Alligator Island on the 3rd, has broken in two and become a total loss. Forty of the crew have been taken to Hongkong, while fifty-six have been brought in by Captain Stevens of the Customs to Pagoda anchorage.

BARON OF BUNBURY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Melbourne, Feb. 13.—Sir John Forrest has accepted the title of Baron Forrest of Bundury.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening, beginning at 5.30:

- 1.—Waltz "Saints and Sinners" Dawson
- 2.—One Step "La Brulante" Winne
- 3.—Waltz "Passion Flower" Zulueta
- 4.—One Step "The Whip" Holzmann
- 5.—Waltz "Moonlight" Benyon
- 6.—One Step "Temptation" Lodge

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

NEW TREMORS IN SWATOW

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hongkong, February 15.—Slight tremors were felt at Swatow on Saturday morning.

[Due to an error in the wording of Reuter's dispatch from Hongkong it was reported erroneously in Sunday's issue of THE CHINA PRESS that there were several hundred deaths from the earthquake in Hongkong. The deaths occurred in Swatow.]

HONOR FOR M. JONNART

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 15.—M. Jonnart, the Governor-General of Algiers, was elected today a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

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Feb. 10.—ShvarsChangchun
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maru care Nippon
Yusen KaishaMedan
" 13.—Kalspakdjan Astor
HotelSingapore

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Feb. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Feb. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashiro M. Feb. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Feb. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 28
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per P.M. s.s. EcuadorMar. 2

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French Break German Line Aided By American Gunners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 13.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:—

There has been fairly considerable artillery activity in the region of Pinon and northwest of Rheims. We carried out successful raids east of Auberville and in the Vosges.

Last night enemy aircraft dropped several bombs on Nancy. Three civilians were killed and five injured.

Paris, February 14.—An official communiqué reports:—

In Champagne, after a short artillery preparation, we carried out an extensive raid southwest of Butte de Meunil on a front of 1,200 meters.

We penetrated the enemy positions as far as his third line, shattered his defences, destroyed a number of dugouts and took a hundred prisoners.

Twenty-eight enemy aeroplanes were brought down between February 1 and 10, of which fourteen were entirely destroyed and four were severely damaged.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reports:—

There has been a lively artillery action in the region east of Rheims. American batteries rendered very effective aid in the important raid mentioned in a previous communiqué. We have organised the captured positions. Our prisoners exceed 150.

The official communiqué issued this evening reports:—

Northwest and east of Rheims we carried out raids in which we captured prisoners.

There has been a fairly great reciprocal artillery action in Champagne. Our batteries caught and dispersed a strong concentration of the enemy south of Dormoise.

London, February 14.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires that the raid mentioned in earlier communiqués was really a minor attack, the object being to bite off and retain a salient in the enemy's line which was troublesome to the French salient in the area where the French assault in September, 1915, was brought to a standstill.

The present attack was rendered more difficult because the enemy guns were sown on every point of vantage commanding the rugged area and the operation was carried out in wet weather, which had converted the chalky soil beneath into a detested white slime. Picked infantry participated in the operation and overcame the occasional resistance of the enemy by grenade throwing. The final objective was obtained within an hour. The French and American artillery co-operated with splendid precision.

London, February 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—

The Canadians, who made a successful raid southeastward of Hargicourt, killed many Germans above ground, captured thirteen prisoners and two machine-guns, destroyed four trench-mortars and bombed seventeen dugouts whose occupants refused to surrender. Our casualties were slight and all our wounded were brought in.

Last night the Canadians made a successful raid on Hill 70, north-

ward of Lens. Despite considerable opposition, they took six prisoners and a machine-gun. Our casualties were light.

Local fighting occurred this morning northwestward of Passchendaele, a party of attacking Germans occupying two posts. Our counter-attack regained the posts.

The enemy's artillery was more active southward and westward of Lens.

The weather rendered flying on Tuesday almost impossible. Our observation machines enabled our artillery to engage a few hostile batteries.

We bombed various targets behind the enemy lines and used machine-guns against the enemy's trenches.

Yesterday's raid on Offenbourg had excellent results. 14 tons of bombs were dropped on barracks, the railway-station and the railway workshop. Several bombs burst in the vicinity of the barracks and two fires broke out in the town. All our machines returned.

A British aeroplane made a successful reconnaissance of the German aerodromes.

London, February 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There have been hostile artillery bombardments in the neighborhoods of Hephay and Bullecourt.

A German official communiqué reports:—

Continued reconnaissances at many points by the British and French are resulting in violent engagements northward of Lens and in Champagne. The French have obtained a foothold in a salient southeastward of Tahure.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—

The Canadians this morning made a successful raid against the enemy trenches near Lens and returned without loss with a few prisoners.

There has been an hostile artillery bombardment in the vicinity of the River Souchez.

AUSTRIAN FINANCES IN PERILOUS STATE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 15.—The Basler Nachrichten, examining the financial conditions in Austria-Hungary as shown by the report of the general meeting of the Austrian State Bank held last December, remarks that the circulation of bank-notes exceeded 17,000,000,000 Crowns, whereas the reserve of gold is but 264,000,000 Crowns. The security for the bank-notes is therefore only 1½ per cent. From 2,400,000,000 Crowns in 1913 the issue of paper-money in Austria-Hungary rose to the enormous figure already mentioned, making a large gap which it seems impossible to make good.

The war expenses of Austria-Hungary, amounting at the end of 1917 to 70,000,000,000 Crowns, will doubtless necessitate a partial seizure of private fortunes, since the existing taxes on war profits, the rate of which is very high and rose from 35 to 43 per cent, brought in the Government only 300,000,000 Crowns last year.

Balfour Defends Versailles Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Powers had banged the door. The German Chancellor and the Kaiser had emphasised that they are as far removed as they were three years ago from accepting President Wilson's ideals, to which all the Allies had subscribed. Germany had shown that she did not mean to come to terms. The difference between Count Hertling and Count Czernin might show that Austria is nearer a reasonable frame of mind than Germany but the most friendly investigation of Count Hertling's speech did not reveal the least symptom that the end of German militarism was near.

Germany's successes in the east, which were not due to fighting, demonstrated her true spirit: namely, to add to our territory, secure our military extension by acquiring and controlling influence over great areas and to make our borders secure by getting new alien populations under our control. That was Germany's policy in 1914. It was Germany's policy, vide Count Hertling and the Kaiser, at the present hour. Every one knew that a German peace had but one meaning: namely, a peace making every other nation subservient to Germany.

Amendment Is Rejected

Mr. Holt's amendment was defeated by 159 votes to 28, the minority all being Pacifists.

Lord Robert Cecil, summing up the debate, referring to the praise of the Pacifists for the present attitude of the Bolsheviks, remarked that it cannot be said so far that the policy of cringing to the Germans has been successful.

Replying to criticisms concerning secret treaties, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government is bound to adhere to its international obligations. With regard to the League of Nations, Count Hertling proposed to leave consideration of that matter till after the war. That was not a proper attitude for the British Government. He had personally given much attention to the subject and had even prepared a scheme of his own.

Comments Of Press

The comments in the press on yesterday's debate in the House of Commons appear to indicate a combination of Liberals and the Unionist group called the National party against Mr. Lloyd George, who is supported by the more moderate elements.

The Daily Mail remarks that the grave decisions of the Versailles Conference are being recklessly exploited for party purposes. "It is intolerable at the crisis of the war that Mr. Asquith should again attempt to thrust himself forward. The House of Commons is not likely to sacrifice Mr. Lloyd George in

order to make Mr. Asquith Defeatist Prime Minister."

The Times says that it is significant that Mr. Asquith failed to inform Mr. Lloyd George beforehand what were the questions he desired to submit. Mr. Lloyd George's refusal to satisfy curiosity was based on an imperious and conclusive reason. Nothing could demonstrate the insincerity of the further curiosity more than the cheers of the little pacifist group, who are a formal clique for Mr. Asquith.

The Daily News remarks that the intolerable mystery enveloping the command of the British army remains.

The Daily Express says that Mr. Asquith's speech was an incitement against the Government to the factions of ultra-militarists and semi-pacifists. Mr. Lloyd George is fighting them with his hands tied because loyalty to our Allies compels him to secrecy.

The Daily Chronicle states that General Sir William Robertson remains as Chief of Staff with the full approval and confidence of the War Cabinet and General Sir Henry Wilson continues as the principal representative of Great Britain at Versailles. It is understood that certain changes and an Order in Council recreating the post of Chief of the General Staff are impending with a view to restoring the supremacy of the Secretary of State for War.

Address Is Adopted

London, February 14.—The House of Commons adopted the address this evening without a division.

London, February 15.—The Times Lobby correspondent remarks that the debate on the address ended without producing any official announcement concerning the organization of the Supreme Council at Versailles. The delay is harming the Government since it suggests the postponement of inevitable reforms, whereas the only question in dispute is that of filling certain appointments.

Amsterdam, February 14.—Commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech the German Socialist paper Vorwaerts states that in Count Hertling's remarks about coaling stations no one in Germany saw anything but a light ironical interpretation of President Wilson's principles with regard to the freedom of the seas. It deduces from this that speechmaking across the seas merely creates new misunderstandings.

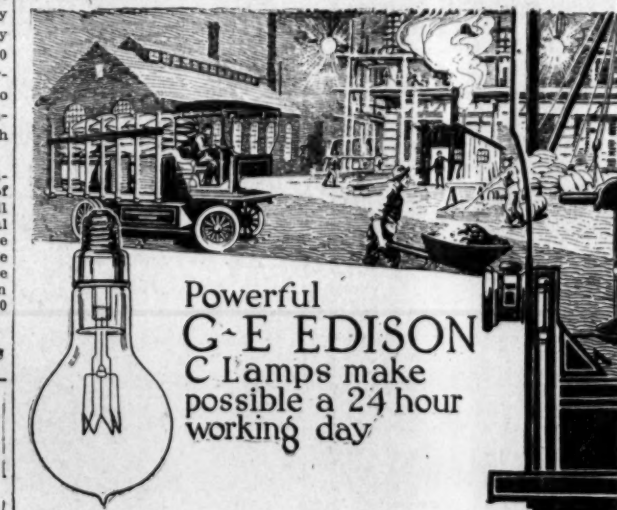
Paris, February 14.—The newspapers delight in the result of the debate in the House of Commons. La Liberté says that the solution

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ITALIAN PREMIER TALKS ON ALLIED COMMAND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Signor Orlando, the Premier, emphasised the indispensable determination of Italy to continue the war from motives of self-preservation and for the attainment of her national ideals.

The deliberations at Versailles had

inspired the fullest confidence that was humanly foreseeable. One factor alone which must greatly improve the situation was the growing assistance of America. The Versailles Conference emphasised the necessity for close cohesion of the Allies on the West front and, concurrently, freedom of responsibility for each Allied Command. Such autonomous command was due to reasons of general utility and not to considerations of national "amour propre."

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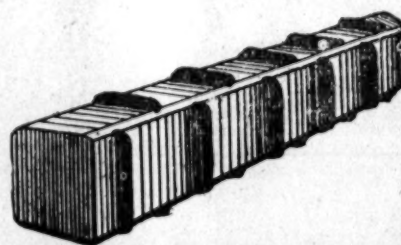
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POOCHI PROVIDED WITH ONLY TWO LIFEBOATS

Had Four Boats In All, Enough Only For Crew, Inquiry Reveals

The ill-fated China Merchants steamer Poochi, which sank with the loss of over 200 lives after a collision with the Hsinfung in the mouth of the Yangtze on the morning of January 6, carried only four boats—only two of them life-boats—or sufficient for the use of the ship's crew, according to the inquiry into the tragedy which was begun by the Maritime Customs yesterday.

Other facts developed by the investigation included the statement that the ship had on board but 160 life belts and 12 life buoys, the belts being kept in boxes on the after part of the after deck, where passengers would have to go to get them; that there was no regular system of inspection of the boat's equipment; that no special instructions were issued by the company to officers governing watch-keeping while entering or leaving port; that vessels of this type have no special license to designate the number of passengers they may carry.

The court of inquiry, which opened in the morning at the Custom House, was composed of Mr. Wong, representing the Superintendent of Customs; Mr. Sah, Commissioner of sequestrated ships; Captain H. G. Myhre, Harbor Master, and Capt. W. E. Kent. The day's witnesses were Capt. W. H. Lunt, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants' and Captain F. H. Hamblin, of the steamer Hsinfung.

Capt. Lunt was the first witness called and gave details regarding the Poochi, her crew and accommodations. On her last trip, he said, she was on her usual run to Wenchow, a run she had been on for years, and left Shanghai at midnight of January 5. Her complement consisted of a crew of seventeen men and six officers, including Capt. James Mackie, Chief Officer William Hetherington, Second Engineer Scott and a Chinese second officer, who were lost. No record of the passengers was kept but the Poochi could carry about 200. Seven of the crew were saved, but he did not know how many passengers were rescued. The Hsinfung had brought in 27 bodies and subsequently about 60 more were picked up by junks. The Poochi carried four boats amidships, two life boats, a gig and a working boat.

"Do you consider the boats were sufficient to take the crew?" asked Capt. Myhre.

"Sufficient to take the crew, yes," replied Capt. Lunt.

"And the passengers?"

"Well," said Capt. Lunt, "none of these steamers has any special license for the number of passengers they carry, and this ship has no place to put boats; she could not carry many more boats."

The 160 life belts, Capt. Lunt said, were stowed in two boxes on the after part of the after deck. The passengers would have to go there to get them. Asked if there was any systematic and regular inspection of the ship's equipment, the witness replied in the negative, and stated that that was left to the master. The ship was in good condition for her age, he said.

Capt. Hamblin gave testimony regarding the collision, similar to that reported at the inquest held over Capt. Mackie following the tragedy, and the hearing was adjourned.



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I wish to tender to all patrons my hearty thanks for their past favors and assistance.

REMEMBER—
38, Nanking Road, First Floor
15th March, 1918.

DR. C. CAMERON
"The Painless Dentist"
24 Nanking Road, 1st Floor.

British Labor Pledges Loyalty To War Cause

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 15.—The Labor Advisory Board of Wales and Monmouthshire has sent messages to Admiral Sir David Beatty and Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, conveying a resolution unanimously adopted by thousands of workers in shipyards, munition factories, steel, tin-plate, and spelter works and the railways, paying a tribute to the unflinching courage of the sailors and soldiers, "which will inspire us to give of our best in the workshops, conscious that in so doing we are on the sure way to victory, peace and the triumph of true democracy."

Japan Budget Provides Big Addition To Navy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, February 17.—On the passage of the Budget by the Diet, which may confidently be expected, the construction will be commenced immediately of two battleships, three light cruisers and five large and eight middle-sized destroyers. It is believed that the new battleships will embody the lessons of the war, be larger than the 30,000-ton class and carry a more powerful battery.

NO OFFENSE TO POPE INTENDED BY BRITAIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 14.—In the House of Commons this evening, replying to Mr. John McKean, Nationalist Member for South-Monaghan, Lord Robert Cecil emphatically denied that any disrespect to the Pope was involved or intended by the Government's not sending a more formal acknowledgment to the Pope's peace note, which decision was due to the belief that nothing could be usefully added to President Wilson's reply.

Referring to the treaty with Italy which has been published in Petrograd, Lord Robert Cecil said that the clause relating to the Pope merely declared that if Italy objected to a Papal representative at the Peace Congress, Great Britain would support the objection, because naturally only the belligerents would be entitled to attend.

Rebel General In Hupeh Is New Worry For Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 18.—The attitude of General Feng Yu-hsiang, who, after removing the 7,000 troops under his command to Wusueh from Pukow, telegraphed opposing the resumption of hostilities, in causing the Central Government concern.

General Feng Yu-hsiang has not only defied the orders of the Central Government but is also detaining six China Merchants' steamers and thus interfering with the transport of loyal troops. Moreover he is exercising a censorship over telegrams and is appropriating the local revenues. It is stated that he has commandeered \$20,000 from the Salt Transportation Office and \$50,000 from the Central Tax Office. This matter was the chief subject discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday.

Canton, February 17.—General Lung Chi-kwan, now in the Kaohsiung and Laochow districts.

General Mu Yung-hsien remains Military Governor despite the efforts made to oust him.

The Military Government has taken over charge of the Courts. It has agreed not to touch the Salt Revenue.

Feng Going To Hankow?

Another trip Southward will be made by President Feng Kuo-chang, according to Chinese reports. It was given out by the members of the Presidential Palace Sunday that General Feng Kuo-chang may leave the Capital for Hankow any time, "for another inspection tour." He will then visit Nanking and return on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The Ministry of Communications has already ordered the Peking-Hankow Railway to prepare a special train for that purpose.

A Nanking telegram states that General Wang Ting-cheng, the Deputy Inspector-General of the Yangtze, left for Peking Sunday, having been requested by President Feng to accompany him during his trip to Hankow, where negotiations for peace may be started.

The troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang, 10,000 strong, who refuse to take any orders from Peking, are now equally divided in number in the two Hupeh cities, Wusueh and Kichow. Tsuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui in an urgent telegram Saturday expressed great anxiety over the situation as, he said, Feng will now form a check to all Northern troops who venture to come down South and the passage of the Yangtze is cut beyond Kiukiang. Tsuchun Ni admitted that his province is threatened and urged the Government to order General Chang

Hual-chi to check the rebel general's movement.

The Cabinet meeting Saturday arrived at no definite decision as to how to deal with General Feng Yu-hsiang. Most of the Ministers favored drastic measures. Premier Wang Shih-chen, however, was noncommittal.

It is rumored that the militant Tsuchuns are about to present a memorandum to the President, recommending the dismissal of Premier Wang and the restoration of General Tuan Chi-jui.

The meeting of the Cabinet Saturday also rejected the proposal made by Chen Hwan-chang to pardon Chang Hsun and Kang Yu-wel.

Tsuchun Mu Yung-hsien of Kwangtung has volunteered to lead the Kwangsi troops against General Lung Chi-kwan. Admiral Chyn Pi-kwang is now acting Tsuchun.

Ichang was captured by General Li Tien-chai, the revolutionary division commander of Ssangyang, on Chinese New Year's Eve.

A Szechuen telegram states that Taelutzing has again fallen into the hands of the Yunnanese troops. The revolutionists of Shensi have also penetrated North Szechuen.

ROYAL FAMILY ON VISIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 15.—Their Majesties the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary yesterday, when inspecting in London the bronze panel entitled the Triumph of Labor which British trade unionists are presenting to the American Federation of Labor, chatted at length and informally with different representatives of labor, asking them about the welfare of their sons and relatives serving with the forces. The labor representatives afterwards said that they were greatly impressed by the evidences of sympathy and good feeling toward labor exhibited by the Royal Family.

OFFICIAL U.S. WAR NEWS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, February 14.—The following telegrams received by wireless by the American Legation from San Diego, Cal., dated February 13, have been handed to Reuter's Agency:

London.—The Kaiser's personal Headquarters have been transferred to a Belgian spa in order that he may take a cure.

Washington.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, announces that General Barnett, formerly Commandant of the American Legation Guard, Peking, will be reappointed Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Washington.—The Post Office Department has called for bids for five aeroplanes to establish a mail service

between Philadelphia and Washington in the coming Summer.

British Headquarters, France.—There is tension on the British-German front, as the bright mild weather will dry the sodden field. The great armies are more alert, and there are indications of the

will mean that the most sanguinary period of the war has begun. The enemy continues his intense preparations for his advertised "offensive." German troops and guns are pouring on to the Western front, and there are indications of the

presence of a few Austrian units in Flanders. Copenhagen.—Serious syndicalist riots occurred in Copenhagen today. A great crowd stormed Copenhagen Exchange, doing great damage and injuring several employees. A strong force of police dispersed the crowds.

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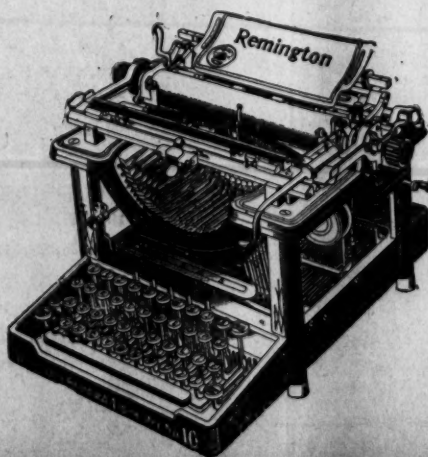
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SIR CECIL SPRING-RICE DIES OF HEART FAILURE

Recent Ambassador To United States Passes Away Suddenly In Canada

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, February 14.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, late British Ambassador to the United States, has died at Government House of heart failure.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., who resigned a few weeks ago as Ambassador to Washington, because of ill health, had a distinguished career as a diplomat. He was Secretary at Brussels, Washington, Tokio, Berlin and Constantinople, then became Charge d'Affaires at Teheran. From there he went to Egypt as British Commissioner of Public Debt in 1911, became First Secretary of Embassy in Petrograd in 1913 and Minister to Persia in 1906. He went to Stockholm as Minister in 1901 and to Washington as Ambassador in 1912. He was 59 years old.

AIR RAID IN PALESTINE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 13.—An official dispatch from Palestine reports:

On the 12th the Australian flying units bombed the railway station at El-Kut-Sani eighty miles northward of Mann, with 104 lb. bombs, obtaining fourteen direct hits on the station buildings, tracks, locomotives and rolling stock. All the machines returned safely. Five enemy air scouts and two large aeroplanes attacked one of our machines, which drove down two of the scouts. The other three fled. Our aviator then pursued and drove down the large enemy machines in the vicinity of Tulkeran. The Arab forces under the King of the Hedjaz continue their successful operations. They have made repeated raids on the Hedjaz railway northward of Medina and demolished the line at important points.

King George Offers Palaces For War Use

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 14.—The Daily News states that the King has offered Balmoral as a resort for wounded soldiers and Buckingham Palace and Kensington Palace as public offices. It is announced that the King's offer of the palaces was made in August, 1914, and also in 1916, but various difficulties prevented its acceptance.

His Majesty thought it wiser to give a large sum to the Red Cross than to spend the money on alterations. Kensington and St. James' Palaces are now used for Army Comforts work. The question of the employment of Buckingham Palace is still being considered.

Washington's Birthday Dance At The Astor

The usual Washington's Birthday dinner and supper dance will be held at the Astor House next Friday evening, according to announcement by the hotel management. For the benefit of those who attend the American Company S.V.C. Minstrel Show reservations will be held in the Ball Room. Applications for table reservations should be made to the superintendent of service at the hotel office.

French Socialists Support Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 15.—The Socialist Members of Parliament met today and carried a resolution approving the continuation of their mandate to the three Socialist Deputies who fulfill the function of High Commissioners in the present Ministry.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, Feb. 13.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—
Tenders for Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 5d.; Tenders at, 1s. 5d.; Receive, 27%.
Deferred Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Tenders at, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Receive, 27%.
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

PASSPORT PHOTOS

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or less, if need be.

Burr 3 Broadway

Woman's Club to Hear Debussy Program Today

Life And Works Of French Composer To Be Considered

The American Woman's Club will meet at the Carlton Cafe this afternoon for the second of their series of programs dealing with the life and works of modern composers. Mrs. S. E. Taylor is in charge and the French composer Debussy will be considered. Miss Oldroyd is to read a paper and Miss Fitch, Mme. Fano, Mr. R. C. Young and Mr. Salzman will render instrumental and vocal numbers.

Obituary

Bishop of Macao
Macao, February 17.—The death is announced of Bishop Dom, Joao Paulino d'Azevedo e Castro, Bishop of Macao.

Rifle Association

First February Competition
The first February competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held yesterday morning when cold weather conditions caused poor shooting. The range was 600 yards, Blaisy, with one sighting and ten scoring shots. The results follow:

"A" Class:	
G. F. Ashley.....	45(a)
T. C. Britton.....	41
A. M. Collaco.....	40
W. T. Rose.....	38
B. S. Chapman.....	37
O. L. Ilbert.....	27
"B" Class:	
A. E. Lequine.....	41(b)
A. Fitch.....	40
F. L. Tinkham.....	38
T. Spring.....	36
P. E. Hodges.....	35
J. Johansson.....	35
J. E. Cameron.....	30
V. Budell.....	27
R. G. Wilson.....	26
N. Takashima.....	25
T. Watanabe.....	24
N. Yamanaoka.....	23
R. F. Wilner.....	21
A. Gomes.....	14
J. H. Hayes.....	13
AUG. White.....	10
M. Tamemasa.....	9
H. Ishiki.....	7
L. Ogino.....	2
"C" Class:	
C. Bedoni.....	43(c)
T. W. Mitchell.....	35
A. G. Loehr.....	35
H. W. Lambert.....	32
S. B. Stevenson.....	28
"D" Class:	
N. Sudsuki.....	16
(a) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.	
(b) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.	
(c) 3rd leg on cup and winner of spoon.	

Golf

Following are the results of the competition for the Engineers' Institute Trophy:
1.—C. Richards.....scr. 79
2.—P. W. Reeves.....87-6 81
3.—B. Anderson.....91-8 83
4.—Frank Jones.....98-14 84
Foursomes Competition

Results in the first round of the Foursomes Competition are as follows:
J. Rush and A. Mackintosh beat W. R. Kinnipie and R. Linneated.
A. Taylor and A. Braid beat C. Matthews and F. Gates.
A. D. Smart and J. C. Travess beat G. S. Anderson and G. E. Sherman.
J. A. Anderson and T. Spring beat A. M. McGregor and E. Case.
Second round:—
P. W. Reeves and H. J. Cooper beat W. T. Bissett and G. H. Hall.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru for Japan:—Mr. F. A. Sweet, Mr. S. Kodama, and Mr. Y. Hirano.
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru for Seattle:—Mr. Y. Venning, Thomas, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Coleman, Mr. P. C. W. E. Wisdom, Mrs. Gastave Van, Houtan your Overveld, Messrs. H. Yasukochi, C. L. Butterfield, J. M. Johanson, Dae. R. Drury, Vassiloff, B. Oda and R. Goto, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Jingo and child, Mrs. Jingo, Mr. T. Murakami, Mr. G. Maejima, Mr. Y. Okada, Mr. S. Ishiura, Mr. and Mrs. Vereschagin and child, Miss Kabish, Mr. T. Kikuchi, Mr. H. Nogi, Mr. Shu, Mrs. S. Smith and 3 children, Miss Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. R. Okohira, Mrs. E. Turnbull and 2 children, Mr. M. Shintani, Mr. B. Kaneda, Mr. and Mrs. R. Danelle, Mr. S. G. Wrentmore, and Mr. C. P. Wormwood.
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Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Klu-kiang:—Mrs. Gauges.
Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Glinagong, and Mr. J. D. Hamilton.
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Argent, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Black, and Mr. Ellis.
Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Rev. Sparham, Mr. A. Coste, Rev. A. J. McFarlane, Mr. G. R. Artindale, and Miss E. Rice. From Wuhu:—Mr. Ichang Gen.
Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dally:—Mrs. A. Constantinova, Messrs. C. R. Greenberg, T. Nakamura, R. Tokunaga, G. Grynkrant, and Cherinkafsky. From Tainiao:—Mr. K. Zilstra.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual Maru from Japan:—Mr. K. Sawachi, Mr. S. Kashi, Mr. and Mrs. N. Shinohara, Mr. S. Yoshida, Mr. Chang, Mr. M. Abe, Mr. Louis Maune, Mrs. Charles Brooke, Mr. S. Tanaka and Mr. J. Shihara.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru from Japan:—Messrs. T. Yoshida, C. Nakagawa, K. Miyashita, H. Tsubota, K. Shima, A. Merckel, D. H. Padkin, L. S. Von, R. Tagaki, J. Iwashiro, E. Suga, K. Matsugaki, John Henry Green, H. Y. Frulin, H. J. Moysey, G. Kanne, K. Kawasaki, N. Higuchi, S. Yada, Doriagn, L. C. Passane and C. P. Wong.

Per s.s. — from Hongkong:—Mr. C. M. Bain, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Billingham, Miss E. L. Redo, Mr. M. W. Bruce, Mr. J. W. C. Bounar, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Clark, Miss D. Dalton, Mr. A. M. Dollar, Mr. J. E. Edwards, Mr. J. Burbay, Mr. H. Gerin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hanbury, Mr. Jas. Johnston, Mr. G. S. J. Kemp, Mrs. Kau Yik Kai, Mr. H. Lawson, Mr. H. Macray, Mrs. M. S. Ganssen, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Mills, Miss S. Palmina, Mr. and Mrs. F. Da Rocha, Mr. A. I. Stephen, Mr. C. Trimm, Mr. Tong Kut-han, Mr. Wolsifer, Miss F. H. Blair, Miss Freda Bosa, Sir Robert Bredon, Mr. W. E. Barker, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. Chu Kee-sung, Mr. and Mrs. Dollar and 2 children, Mr. E. H. Dunning, Mr. W. Farley, Mr. Geo. Glen, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Jackson, Mr. H. B. Keeler, Mr. R. A. Kreulen, Mrs. and Miss Kari, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. P. McBain, Mr. S. J. Michael, Mr. P. A. E. J. Pierson, Miss E. Pincella, Mr. J. Rosenthal, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mrs. S. A. Sayer, Mr. M. H. Tang, Mr. J. Vergavve, Mr. and Mrs. Yu Kam-shung.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.
The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.
The I.-C. s.s. Taisang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Shanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

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WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Mist
or fog in the North. Strong Northerly
winds in the South.

MARRIAGE

RACIOT-COQUELLE: On the 16th
February, at the residence of Mr.
and Mrs. W. Franklin Newman,
Shanghai, Major Arthur Raciot of
the American Legation, Peking, to
Miss Alice Coquelle of Plumstead,
Kent, England. The officiating
clergyman was the Rev. C. F.
Muelhae.

16568

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 19, 1918

The Polish Crisis

APPARENTLY the Central Pow-
ers have precipitated a sharp
four-cornered conflict, in which
Austria-Hungary, Germany, Poland
and the new Ukrainian Republic
are involved, and the situation
thus revealed but serves to em-
phasize the difficulties which will
beset the Central Powers in their
future diplomacy every time they
attempt a deal not in conformity
with the principles recently laid
down by Woodrow Wilson and
Lloyd George.

In this instance, it appears that
the Central Powers have attempted
to give three Polish provinces to
the Ukraine, probably in return for
the separate peace agreement, and
to obtain the much needed food
and petroleum with which the
Ukraine is popularly believed to be
stocked. The Polish Cabinet in
any event has resigned and there
are other cables which tell of
growing unrest throughout Poland.

At the outbreak of the war the
Ukrainians in Europe and their
countrymen spread over the world
began an agitation for national
independence, says an authority.
Those of military age who remained
in Russia, within which lay the
bulk of their ancient kingdom,
fought in the Russian army. With
her defection from the Allies
cause the Ukrainians refused to
accept the interference in their
affairs of the Bolshevik Govern-
ment. They are a sturdy, hard-
headed people, and they eventually
forced the Bolshevik Government
to acknowledge their independence.
In this, they were, of course, back-
ed by the Central Powers.

The fact that there was once a
Ukraine and that the Ukrainians
constituted a Slavic people as
clearly defined as the Czechs, Bul-
garians, Poles or Russians, was
almost unknown to the world until
they began their fight for a
separate national existence. The
country, which they claim as their
own and which remained a vassal
state of Russia since the treaty of
Perejaslav in 1654, is about one
and a half times as large as the
present German Empire.

The name Ukraine was lost after
the struggles of Mazepa, whose
deeds and fate are preserved by
romance, and the fateful battle of
Poltava. The people came to be
known as the "South Russians" or
the "Little Russians," and in Aus-
tria as the "Russian-Jaks" or
"Ruthenians." Roughly traced,
Ukraine includes the southern part
of the European plains extending
from the Carpathians to the
Caucasus and from the Black Sea
and the Danube delta to the forests
of the Polesie at the middle course
of the Dnieper. Within this bound-
ary lie the immense fertile plains
of southern Russia, "The Black
Earth" provinces and a land rich
in coal, iron, salt and petroleum.

It is probably the German in-
tention to create a large buffer
state out of the Ukraine under
Teutonic domination. There are,
however, signs of discontent and
jealousy between Austro-Hungary
and Germany over this question.

"When thieves fall out honest
men come by their own," says the

Literary Digest of January 12,
dealing with this question. The
story of the squabble between Ger-
many and Austria over the future
of Poland is a good index of the
sincerity of their conversion to the
"no-annexation" policy which they
are now so devoutly advocating.

"Polybe" in the Paris Figaro glee-
fully tells us the story of the Polish
bone of contention between Wil-
helm and his "faithful ally" Karl.
He writes:

The German Emperor and the
Emperor of Austria, after long and
at times painful negotiations,
agreed that a Hapsburg should
have Poland and that a Hohenzol-
lern should be declared Duke of
Lithuania and Grand Duke of
Courland. Count Czernin left
Berlin with the promise of von
Kuhlmann to this effect.

"As soon as it became known,
however, the Pan-Germans, the
military caste, and the junkers be-
came very angry and declared that
Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Mac-
kensien had not conquered Poland
in order to make a present of it to
Austria. Poland, they said, should
be German. The Emperor there-
upon summoned the Crown Coun-
cil, and the Crown Prince sent for
General von Bessler, the Governor
of Poland, who asserted that it
would be treason not to unite
Poland with the German Empire.

Ludendorff spoke in the same sense
and Hindenburg expressed his ap-
proval. The Emperor protested
that his honor was pledged to the
Emperor of Austria. The Imperial
Chancellor and Dr. von Kuhlmann
referred to the general considera-
tions which affected the situation,
but von Bessler controverted these
views and was supported by the
Crown Prince. Ultimately the
Kaiser was overruled."

The whole affair made a con-
siderable to-do in the German
press, and Socialist papers in par-
ticular were very angry that Ger-
many's annexationist plans were so
blatantly given away by this move.
For example, the Berlin Vorwaerts
says:

"In complete silence a revolution
in foreign policy is being pre-
pared, the significance of which
places everything else in the shade.
It is a question of nothing more
nor less than abandoning the policy
of peace by understanding, and
passing to the sharpest sort of an
annexationist policy, not a mere
policy of stalling our annexationist
war-objects, but of realising them
now. In short, the plan is to
divide the occupied provinces of
the Russian Empire between the
Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns,
and to embody them in the polit-
ical dominions of the Central
Powers with the intention to make
the arrangement permanent."

The Pan-German papers are as
angry as the Socialist, but on en-
tirely different grounds, and they
exhibit the liveliest impatience at
the idea of giving Austria anything
at any time. The Berlin Tagliche
Rundschau describes the Polish
settlement as "an astonishing de-
mand upon the nerves, patience,
and good humor of the German
nation," and continues:

"If the Hapsburg Kaiser of Aus-
tria is with our approval to be
crowned King of Poland, then the
last trace of any German rights or
influence in that country will have
vanished. We shall ourselves have
done what no Power in the world
could otherwise have done, and our
troops in Poland will only be
Hapsburg police, and our three-
year sacrifices will have been made
not for ourselves but for other
people. Our position in Poland at
the general peace conference will
then have been completely thrown
away. Who has had the courage
to do this fateful thing? Not the
Chancellor, for in reality we have
no Chancellor, but only an irres-
ponsible Foreign Minister. It is
he, von Kuhlmann, who has been
busy with his friend Czernin decid-
ing Germany's fate. What could
be more fatal than a Hapsburg
Poland strengthened by a Haps-
burg Galicia? It would, too, be a
thorn in the flesh between our-
selves and Austria-Hungary."

The Frankfurter Zeitung de-
scribes the idea as "a very danger-
ous experiment," and it agrees
with the Tagliche Rundschau, for
it says that "it would signify that
Austria-Hungary probably within a
very short time would cease to be
our ally." Turning to southern
Germany, we find considerable ap-
prehension, and the Munchner
Neueste Nachrichten demands that
the German nation be not suddenly
confronted with an accomplished
fact. It says:

"The question of the future of
the occupied parts of Russia may
come to exercise a decisive in-
fluence on German political history
and the whole of European politics
for perhaps many decades. It is a
grave question whether such
solutions as are now reported from
Berlin would not lead to the last-
ing enmity of Russia. The ques-
tion can not be evaded by the prom-
ise of advantages on the other
side.

"So far the attitude of the Poles,
especially those closely connected
with the Central Powers, does not
justify any great optimism. It
must also be remembered that a
large part of the Polish people are
more inclined to Russia than to
the Central Powers. The dangers
which will arise from this will be
a heavy burden and will undoubtedly
be felt in Germany."

Medical Music

The Great Value of Musical Train-
ing to the practicing physician is
pointed out by Dr. Ernest Zueblin,
Associate Professor of Medicine in the
University of Cincinnati, in an
article contributed to American
Medicine (New York). Apprecia-
tion of the pitch, intensity, and
duration of sounds, and of rhythm,
which must be acquired by the
musician in the study of his art, are
also necessary to the doctor, who is
obliged to take note of these same
sound-qualities in making many of
his diagnoses. The objective signs
of disease, Dr. Zueblin points out to
us, are closely related to acoustic
phenomena, such as conductivity,
quality, tonality, pitch, intensity,
duration, and rhythm. The conduc-
tivity of sound, for instance, is
quite different in a normal lung
from one where there is fluid be-
tween the lung and the chest wall.
The quality and tonality of sounds
produced within the lungs or heart,
or transmitted through the ab-
dominal viscera, are essential for
the diagnostician. The better the
musical training, the sharper the
personal perception of the student,
the more he will excel his com-
petitors. The doctor goes on to
say in substance:

"The pitch elicited over an area
of infiltrated lung, the one produced
over a cavity of varying size, as in
tuberculosis, must become a familiar
sign to the student. If such differ-
ences escape the attention of the
examiner, this means error in diag-
nosis, and possibly blunders in
treatment. The high-pitched mur-
mur in a mitral insufficiency without
any complicating cardiac dilatation
is entirely different from the lower-
pitched, soft murmur in cases of
cardiac dilatation or those associated
with insufficient myocardial tonus
revealing a failing heart. The in-
tensities of auscultatory sounds have
their definite meaning.

"The duration of an acoustic
sound can not be overlooked, either.
In pulmonary disease the deviation
from the normal length, comparing
the inspiration with the expiration,
must always be the standard mea-
sure, as any change in the relation
of these two phases will arouse the
suspicion of something abnormal to
be watched more closely. The inter-
rupted or cogwheel inspiration, or
expiration, must be significant for
the lack of elasticity of the air
vesicles or of partial obstruction of
these air-passages by inflammatory
products. The duration of the
different heart sounds, changing
according to the distance from their
point of origin, will be well con-
sidered. The overlapping of the
heart sounds or of the murmurs,
without any pause between, is
equally valuable in diagnosis of the
case.

"As regards rhythm, it is of
interest to note that the student has
less difficulty in estimating the
same. Just as rhythm is essential
for a harmonious performance of
movement or music, so in physical
diagnosis the training in rhythm, in
the orderly sequence of the heart
sounds or of the pulmonary phases
of respiration, the regular succession
of the apex—the pulse beats—must
become well known to the student
and to the practitioner, unless the
diagnosis will lack completeness
and clear understanding for the
ways employed to correct these
abnormal signs. Just in proportion
to the skill and training of differ-
entiating these physical signs and
pathological changes which are the
basis of these phenomena, the
physician and student will reach a
perfection which will place him high
above the routine average.

"The value of a proper technique
in physical diagnosis being emphasised
and the musical training being out-
lined, the question arises, Can all
the students reach that goal?

"What has been neglected in
school, in the daily life, by ignor-
ance, lack of facilities, can not be
given in a medical course. The
early co-operation of the teachers
in public and in high schools is
earnestly requested for the pro-
spective medical student. We fortu-
nately live in a period where music
is cultivated and made accessi-
ble to even the very modest means
of the workingman. For the
students in medicine a short course
in the elements of music would
mean a decided advantage just for
the proper understanding of the
sounds listened to in physical diag-
nosis. Even if a certain percentage
of medical students appear absolute-
ly unresponsive to musical training,
that should not discourage us from
doing everything in our power to
mature all the gifts, particularly
the artistic ones, of the child into
these attainments which create the
beauty of character, and which, be-
sides the acquisition of professional
efficiency, mean an addition to his
personal happiness and that of the
fellow human being."

When The Day Is Done

I have eaten a bale
Of spinach and kale,
And I've never raised a row.
I have swallowed a can
Of moistened bran
And I feel like a brindle cow.
I am taking a smack
From the old haystack
In the evening shadows gray.
And I'm glad, you bet,
At last to get
To the end of a menial day.
—Washington Star.

THE AMERICAN LEGION
OF HUNTERS

By Frederic J. Haskin

Despite the fact that war has
boosted the price of ammunition to
unheard of heights, and that many
young sportsmen are spending the
season in training camps, the legion
of hunters seems to have taken the
field this year in almost undiminished
numbers. Early returns made by
the New York State Conservation
Commission show that ten thousand
sportsmen went deer hunting in four
New York counties, and that they
killed 1,755 deer and 53 bear. It is
interesting to note that less than
one man out of every five got his
buck; so that every deer killed
furnished an excuse for at least five
men to take a vacation in the woods.

The experts of the Biological Sur-
vey, who make a careful study of
the hunting habits of Homo
Americus, have some startling
figures to offer as to the predilection
of Americans for field sports. They
estimate that no less than five
million persons go hunting in the
United States every year. When you
reflect that this means one person
out of every twenty in the country,
and that a majority of the twenty
are women and children who never
hunt, you realize that Americans
are a nation of hunters, and that
they are remarkably persistent about
following their favorite sport in the
face of a steadily decreasing supply
of game, and a rapid growth of
large cities.

A few years ago it looked as
though the hunters would put an
end to their own sport by destroying
all of the game. Now a new spirit it
manifest. The Federal government
and the states are co-operating in
works of conservation. The federal
migratory game law is given credit
by leading conservationists for hav-
ing saved the wild fowl from extinc-
tion for another century at least.
Upland game birds are still wind-
ling in numbers, but their protec-
tion on Government reservations
and large private estates, and the
enactment of rigid states laws offers
a reasonable hope that they, too,
will pass the danger point, and begin
to increase before they have been
reduced to the point where recovery
of abundance is difficult if not im-
possible. The thing most needed
now is federal action to save the big
game of the West. An excellent bill
has been introduced in Congress
providing for game refuges on
national forests, which would de-
finitely settle the difficulty. It has,
of course, been forgotten in the
rush of war legislation. But sports-
men and all others who have the
slightest interest in wild things,
should not forget it. It will come
up again. Its passage means that
protected "reservoirs" of wild life
would be established on many of the
national forests, and that they would
serve to stock the surrounding
mountains. Unless some such action
is taken, the Americans that are now
growing up will never see an elk or
a mountain sheep or a black tail deer
outside of a zoo or a park.

Just now the American sports-
man has some special claim to con-
sideration because of his usefulness
as a soldier. A man who knows how
to take care of himself outdoors,
shoot a gun and ride a horse, is
distinctly farther along toward be-
coming a soldier than the one who
does not know any of these things.
This has been often pointed out.
It is not the only side of the case,
however. In the present mobilisa-
tion, city men are often faring some-
what better than those from the
country because they are more ac-
customed to collective effort, more
adaptable, and more of them have
some acquaintance with technical
appliances other than guns which
play such a large part in modern
warfare.

The fact of the matter is that the
hunter, and the predatory and
wandering traits of character which
hunting engender, and which make
a man like hunting, have not much
of a place in our modern machine-
made civilisation. Devotion to
routine work and ability toward co-
operation are what count for pro-
gress these days; not love of excite-
ment and destruction. In some
sense the man who goes hunting is
archaic; he belongs to another age.
A good many modern thinkers and
writers have sensed and expressed
this fact. Bernard Shaw has writ-
ten an essay in which he attacks as
barbaric all "killing for fun." The
late Jack London took much the
same viewpoint in an interview not
long before his death. Professor
Veblen, an acute critic of modern
institutions, says that hunting is an
archaic occupation, and that the love
for excitement, depredation and
wandering which motivates it are
traits that do not fit into the modern
scheme of things.

Of course, no sportsman concurs
in these criticisms. His annual
taste of primitive excitement holds
a place in his heart from which no
amount of theorising could oust it.
He knows that it seems good to him,
and believes that it is good for him.
And yet among the five million hun-
ters in America, no philosopher has
arisen to set forth the theory of his
sport, to defend its rights to a place
in society.

One factor which all the critics
of hunting seem to overlook is that
man remains necessarily an animal
of prey, and that if he did not eat
other animals, they would eat him,
or at least, his sustenance. This is
pretty clearly shown by the depreda-
tions of animals that are not regu-
larly hunted for sport. The
government has just stated that rats
and mice eat \$200,000,000 worth of
food every year in the United States.
The wolves, coyotes and panthers in
the West have become so bold
and destructive in their depredations
that the federal government has
been compelled to make an appropria-
tion and hire men to hunt them.
Thus we may be said to have a
small standing army to defend us
from the depredations of wild
animals. And in some sense, the
amateur sportsman is, in the same
position as the citizen soldier. If it
were not for his services, a larger
professional force would be neces-
sary.

Of course, it will be objected that
the amateur sportsman largely over-
looks the harmful animals and hunts
the harmless ones. But the harm-
lessness of most species to agricul-
ture and other human activities, de-
pends largely on proper control.
Thus in California wild geese have
within recent years been so abundant
that men armed with rifles have been
necessary to keep them off the spring
wheat. One valuable American
game bird that is near extinction is
the sage grouse. And yet reports
from certain parts of Nevada, pub-
lished by Mr. William T. Hornaday,
show that the sage grouse is destroy-
ing the alfalfa crops. Rabbits and
squirrels, which are usual game of
the amateur hunter, if allowed to
increase without limit, soon reach a
state of abundance such that they
menace crops. Certain counties in the
long settled state of Maryland have
had to repeal laws protecting squirrels
because the animals were destroying
corn crops. In the District of
Columbia, only ten miles square, and
mostly occupied by a large city,
where no hunting is allowed, rabbits
are committing depredations on
suburban property.

Of course, in most sections all of
these latter species and related ones,
need protection rather than prosecu-
tion. And many species useful to
agriculture have been destroyed in
all parts of the country. The
amateur hunter seems to have over-
done his function in some quarters
and neglected it in others. Yet
these facts seem to establish a pre-
sumption that he has a legitimate
function, that all he needs is more
control and direction by law and
education. It should be possible, for
example, to popularise the hunting
of pests. Fox-hunting, now a favorite
amusement of elegant gentlemen,
was doubtless originally a desperate
effort on the part of farmers to de-
stroy a pest. Why could not the
coyote in the West be made an object
of sport for hound and horseman, as
the fox is in the East? If the
western ranchmen would give the
deer a rest, and maintain instead
community packs of hounds to hunt
coyotes, the intelligent control of
wild life, which is the proper func-
tion of hunting, would be admirably
served.

The future philosopher of field
sports might also observe that the
predatory and wandering traits, the
love of excitement and hardship, are
not wholly undesirable to in-
dustry. Scientists who collect data
in far countries, explorers, foresters
and prospectors are all of this type
and have need to be. Would
civilisation ever extend its frontiers
if the unadventurous industrial type
of man were the only one that sur-
vived? On the whole, sport seems
to have a strong case.

A True Friend

Andy Foster, a well-known char-
acter in his native city, had recently
shuffled off this mortal coil in
distressful circumstances, although in
his earlier days he enjoyed financial
prosperity.
A prominent merchant, an old friend
of the family, attended the funeral
and was visibly affected as he gazed
for the last time on his old friend and
associate.
The mourners were conspicuously
few in number and some attention was
attracted by the sorrowing merchant.
"The old gentleman was very dear to
you," ventured one of the hearers
after the funeral was over.
"Indeed, he was," answered the
mourner. "Andy was one true friend.
He never asked me to lend him a
cent, though I knew that he was
practically starving to death."
Harper's Magazine.

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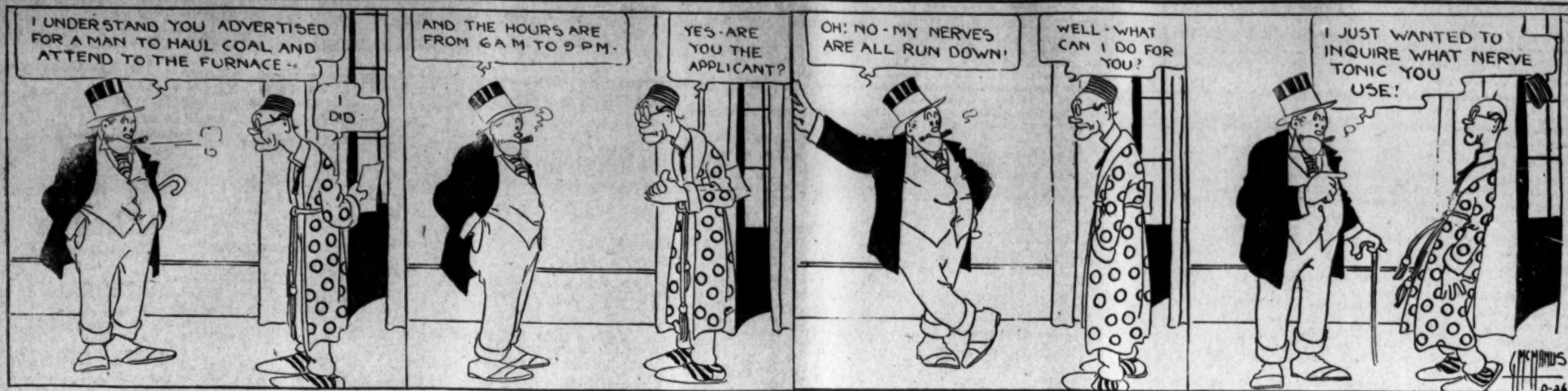
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Leisure Hour

War And Public Health

A New Plan To Establish Special Camps For The Physically
Unfit

A series of special camps to which drafted men who are physically unfit for service may be sent for treatment is provided in a bill which Senator Pomerehne of Ohio has introduced in the Senate. The camps are to be called reclamation camps, and are to be under the control of a Reclamation Camp Commission. Men who enlist and are found physically unfit may apply for admission to such camps. As soon as a man has been put in good physical condition he will be certified for service in the army.

This bill expresses a feeling which is in evidence throughout the country and is reflected in Congress that something must be done about the health of the nation. For some years past the statisticians have been pointing out to us that while we have nearly conquered many of the germ diseases, the degenerative diseases are on the increase. This presumably is due to the increased crowding into cities with resultant increase of sedentary and otherwise unhealthful occupations.

Now the draft comes along and reveals the fact that a surprisingly large percentage of the young men of draft age, which the orators call the flower of our manhood, are physically unfit to bear arms.

This is due to that special menace to our national health which the statisticians do not show because venereal diseases are often recorded as something else, and many publications prudently avoid printing their names. In England it was the same way before the war, but now the English papers mention these diseases in the headlines. They do this for the same reason that they mention the Germans in the headlines; namely, that the venereal diseases constitute a great national peril. They are now threatening to gain a similar place in America.

These diseases, then, amount to a world plague, and one of which the scientists of all the world are well aware, but toward which the laity takes as cavalier and prejudiced an attitude as our great grandparents did toward sanitary protection against germs. It is urgently necessary that the public should wake up to the true state of affairs. The scientists point out that unless the public can be convinced that this is not a moral question, but a question of health, and that concealment and ignorance of these diseases utterly wrong, the struggle of science against them will continue to be greatly handicapped. The world today faces a plague of these diseases, spreading as much by innocent as by immoral means, which is threatening to become almost as serious as the plagues of old.

The proposed series of reclamation camps is intended largely as a curative measure directed against these maladies, just as the work of the Commission on Training Camp Activities is a preventive measure. Doubtless the Reclamation Camps could also do a great work in building up by drills and exercises the men who are deficient in physical development.

In addition to these efforts to check the spread of contagion, both the Public Health Service and the Army Medical Corps are taking an important part in the great movement to better our national health, which has sprung out of the war. In this respect as in so many others, the war has been an accounting, which has shown heavy deficits; and the nation has put forth splendid efforts to meet them.

Thus there is a large constructive element in the work which the Public Health Service is doing in the sanitation of the environments of camps. The jurisdiction of the Army Medical Corps is limited largely to the camps themselves; but the health of the soldiers is dependent upon conditions in the communities surrounding the camps as well. Hence the Public Health Service has been delegated the task of cleaning up these communities, and it is proceeding about it in a most thorough manner. Water supplies and sewage systems,

milk supplies, soda fountains, are coming in for a thorough overhauling. Flies and mosquitoes are being exterminated, and their breeding places removed. The work that is being done is permanent work. None of these communities will again be unsanitary after the war. The Public Health Service is taking advantage of the opportunity to clean up a number of typical communities, and to point to them as examples for others.

In the plans of the Army Medical Corps to care for the sick and wounded men who are brought back from the European front, there is also a large constructive element, for they plan, not only to re-educate the maimed, but to educate the convalescent whether they are maimed or not. The Federal Bureau for Vocational Education is aiding in this work with a study of methods. The Army Medical Corps is now building and requisitioning hospitals in various parts of the country in which this work of rehabilitation will be carried on.

Among the European belligerents, the war has been a plague of ill-health. France, perhaps the most civilized country in the world, has been set back many decades in the battle of science against diseases. The venereal maladies are reported as spreading rapidly, while tuberculosis is almost as deadly as the enemy. England, too, has suffered heavily, while the half-barbaric countries of the Balkans have been desolated. Serbia's pitifully ignorant struggle against typhus is typical.

Will the war take a similar toll in America? There is much reason for hoping that it will not. It is true we face the same dangers as the other belligerents. We have already seen how diseases thrive in the training camps. Yet all medical authorities agree that the problem of sanitation in the training camps is easy compared to caring for the health of any army in the field.

We have the incomparable advantage over the other countries that we are preparing in this regard as fast as in others. The European belligerents were so pressed to provide troops and guns in great emergency that the machinery necessary for safeguarding health was an afterthought, and perfected too late to prevent much disaster. But we are preparing rapidly and thoroughly along medical and sanitary lines, as the measures recounted in this article show. And in all of our efforts there is a constructive thought for the future, a plan to gain some permanent advantage from the great sacrifice. Add to this that many city men will be strengthened and developed by military service, and many men from remote rural sections will learn much about sanitation; that the mere physical examination of millions of men will be a stimulus to self-improvement, and there seems a possibility that the national health will derive a benefit from this ordeal.

'Scraps Of Paper': An Amazing Record

Extracts from a letter sent in 1813 by Napoleon's Secretary of State to the King of Prussia—"one of the most caustic and stringent," as the Spectator says, "in the whole range of diplomatic correspondence."

"Prussia solicited and concluded an Alliance with France in 1812 because the French armies were nearer than the Russian armies to the Prussian States. Prussia declares in 1813 that she breaks her treaties because the Russian armies are nearer than the French armies to the Prussian States. Posterity will do justice to the consistency of your Cabinet in following its principles."

"In 1792 France, agitated from within by a revolution and attacked from without by a formidable enemy, seemed ready to succumb. Prussia made war on her. Three years afterwards, at the moment when France was triumphing over the Coalition, Prussia abandoned her Allies. The King of Prussia was the first of the Sovereigns opposed to France to recognise the Republic."

"When four years had scarcely elapsed, in 1799, France experienced the vicissitudes of war. The Republic was menaced north and south. Fortune had changed; Prussia changed also. But victory again visited our standards—and Prussia again became the friend of France."

"In 1805 Austria armed. She marshalled her armies on the Danube. Prussia did not hesitate for an instant. She armed; she signed the Treaty of Berlin, and the shade of Frederick II. was called upon to witness the eternal hate which she vowed against France. When the Russians lost the battle of Austerlitz, Prussia tore up the Treaty of Berlin, concluded six weeks previously, and entered into new engagements with us. "Prussia speaks of her desire to reach an established peace on a solid basis. But how is it possible to reckon upon a solid and lasting peace with a Power that believes itself justified when it breaks its engagements according to the promptings of the moment? Prussia will do nothing for Peace. A Power whose treaties are only conditional guarantees nothing whatever."

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 10, 1915.
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 104 1/2 = Tls. 95.69
@ 104 1/2 = Mex. \$122.53
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 71.975
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 270
Bar Silver 433d.
Copper Cash per tael 1818
Sovereigns:
Buying rate @ 4/30 = Tls. 4.71
exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. \$6.52
Peking Bar Tls. —
Native Interest30

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver 42 1/2 d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
1 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
6 m-s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 25.25
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4.76 1/2
Consols 1 —

Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4/3
London Demand 4 1/2 %
India T.T. 292 1/2
Paris T.T. 580
Paris Demand 581
New York T.T. 101 1/4
New York Demand 101 1/2
Hongkong T.T. 69
Japan T.T. 50 1/2
Batavia T.T. 229 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London 4 m/s. Cds. 4/5d.
London 4 m/s. Docy. 4/5 1/2 d.
London 6 m/s. Cds. 4/5 1/2 d.
London 6 m/s. Docy. 4/5 1/2 d.
Paris 4 m/s. 408
New York 4 m/s. 105 1/2 d.

Customs House Exchange Rates
For February
Hk. Tls. 4.31 @ 4/31
" 1 @ 531 = France 6.47
" 1 — Marks
" 0.88 @ 101 1/2 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 51 Yen 2.18
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.56
" 1 @ — Roubles
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, February 10, 1915.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
Langkats Tls. 14.50
Tobacco Tls. 18.00
Unofficial
Country Club 6% deb. @ Tls. 30.00
Anglo Java Tls. 8.30
Kroonwoks Tls. 16.50
Senawang Tls. 10.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, February 10, 1915.
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Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Quotations

Closing

Banks

Chartered

Russo-Asiatic

Marine Insurance

Canton

North China

Union of Canton

Yanktze

Far Eastern Ins. Co.

Ltd.

Fire Insurance

China Fire

Hongkong Fire

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.

Indo-China Def.

"Shell"

Shanghai Tug (C)

Shanghai Tug (F)

Mining

Kaiping

Oriental Cons.

Philippine

Raub.

Docks

Hongkong Dock

Shanghai Dock

New Eng. Works

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf

Hongkong Wharf

Lands and Hotels

Anglo French Land

China Land

Shanghai Land

Wellington Land

Shanghai Hotels Ltd.

China Realty (ord)

China Realty (pref)

Cottons Mills

E-wo

E-wo Pref.

International

International (pref)

Oriental

Shanghai Cotton

Kung Yik

Yangtzepoo

Yangtzepoo Pref.

Industrials

Butler Tile

China Sugar

Green Island

Langkats

Major Bros.

Shanghai Sumatra

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Hall and Holt

Llewellyn

Lane, Crawford

Moutrie

Watson

Weeks

Rubbers (Local)

Alma

Amberst

Anglo-Java

Anglo-Dutch

Ayer Tawah

Batu Anam 1913

Bukit Toi Alang

Butte

Chemor United

Chong

Consolidated

Dominion

Gula Kalumpung

Java Consolidated

Kamunting

Kapala

Kapayang

Karat

Kota Bahru

Kroonwoks Java

Padang

Pengkalan Durian

Permata

Repah

Samangas

Seekee

Semambu

Senawang

Shanghai Klobang

Shanghai Malay

Shai Malay-pref

Shanghai Pahang

Sungala

Sungel Duri

Sua Manggis

Shai Kalantan

Shanghai Seremban

Taiping

Tanah Merah

Tebong

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BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, February 14.—Today's

silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2 d. Absence

Business

Previous Quotation, London, Feb-

ruary 13.

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2 d. Absence

business.

London, February 12.

Bar Silver Spot: 42 1/2 d. Absence

business.

London, February 11.

Bar Silver Spot: 43d. Quiet.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, February 14.—Today's

rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 4d. Paid.

April to June: 2s. 5 1/2 d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Quieter

after Firm.

Previous Quotation, London, Feb-

ruary 13.

Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. Paid.

April to June: 2s. 5d. Value.

Tendency of Market: Steadier.

London, February 12.

Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. Paid.

April to June: 2s. 4 1/2 d. Paid.

Tendency of Market: Dull.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, Feb. 12.—Today's rates

prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2 1/2 % for account, 5 1/2 % d.

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f.o.b. (Nominal) 110 5 0
American Electrolytic 99
90% Copper f.o.b. 125 0 0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.

(Net) 25 0 0
Quicksilver, Second Hand
Ex Warehouse f.o.b.
(1/-Extra in tank) 20 10 0
Nominal

Muntz Metal, f.o.b. London
or Liverpool (less
1/4%) Nominal
Standard Tin (Cash) 312 0 0
Spelter (ordy soft) f.o.b. 52 0 0
Galvanised Sheets 24
Gauge f.o.b. 25 5 0
Standard Tin (3 Months) 287 10 0

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Tonight

and

On Feb. 20th, 21st, 22nd & 23rd

THE ROYAL ILLUSIONIST

HORACE

GOLDIN

AND FULL COMPANY

Also

BARBARA BABINGTON

England's Talented

Comedienne

Special Programme

INCLUDING

New Moving Pictures

Prices \$1.50 & \$1.00

Matinee on Saturday, 23rd.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NO PERFORMANCE

ON

Tuesday, Feb. 19th

Showing on Wednesday, 20th

"GUTTER MAGDALENE"

FIVE PARTS

AND OTHER NEW FILMS

Commencing Feb. 24th

and for Four Nights Only

"THE SUBMARINE EYE"

EIGHT PARTS

MARTIN'S

APOLLO

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Respiratory

Affections. It is a powerful

expectorant and soothes the

throat. It is a powerful

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Mar 2	12	San Francisco	Kendrick	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
12	17	San Francisco	Yokohama	Jap.	Alexander
17	17	Seattle etc.	Yokohama	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	17	Tacoma & Seattle	Yokohama	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	17	San Francisco	Yokohama	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	17	Seattle, etc.	Yokohama	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 20	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakuni maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	7	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	16	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
26	16	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Mar 1	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Penza	Rus.	S.V.F.
5	16	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Takeshima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	16	Kobe	Utsuno maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
			Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 9	9.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sulzang	Br.	B.S.S.
11	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
11	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
11	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Honakou	Br.	B.S.S.
24	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
24	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
24	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.S.S.
24	10.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B.S.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 19	7.00	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
19	10.00	Tientsin	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Tientsin	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
21	10.00	Tientsin	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
21	10.00	Tientsin	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
21	10.00	Tientsin	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
21	10.00	Tientsin	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
21	10.00	Tientsin	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
19	10.00	Hankow etc.	Tscho maru	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent	Series
Feb 17	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
18	Chinwangtao	Hsin Ningshao	1287 Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
18	Dalry	Sakaki maru	1246 Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
18	Tientsin	Tscho maru	1278 Jap.	S.M.R.	SMRW
18	Japan	Kumano maru	6585 Br.	B.S.S.	WSW
18	Japan	Kumano maru	6585 Br.	B.S.S.	WSW
18	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101 Jap.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
18	Hankow	Fengyang maru	3371 Jap.	N.Y.K.	CKPW
18	Hankow	Wuohang	3719 Br.	B.S.S.	CKPW
18	Hankow	Meian	417 Am.	S.Oil Co.	CKPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons/Flag	Agent
Feb 17	Swatow	Venstien	1078 Br.	B.S.S.
17	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	1920 Br.	B.S.S.
17	Japan	Kamo maru	8524 Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	6844 Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi maru	6873 Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	Hankow etc.	Lucy	175 Br.	B.S.S.
18	do	Kutwo	1924 Br.	J.M.S.Co.
18	do	Kiangwan	2085 Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
18	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151 Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Suiyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, February 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, February 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 350.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The

Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, Feb. 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Feb. 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 4

d.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Koniya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on February 24, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shuntien, Captain Northpemb, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, Feb. 24, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 26, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Feb. 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on March 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hainning, Captain H. MacKenlon, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hainking, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENSIN & DAIREN via TSING-TAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imal, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on March 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain ——— will be despatched on March 19, Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sicawei Weather Report

17.—Fine weather and steady anticyclone prevailing on the Chinese continent. Strong northerly winds along the whole coast. Rain in Indo-China.

18.—Very fine weather. Fresh to strong northerly breezes.

Monday, February 18, 1918.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm. 774.60 776.26
Bar. at Centg. inches. 30.50 30.56
Variation mm for 24h. 14.40 15.11
Variation mm for 12h. 14.23 13.03
Wind—Direction. N NNW
Wind—Kilom per hour. 18 20
Wind—Miles. 11.2 12.4
Temperature—Cen. 24 19
Temperature—Fah. 36.4 34.6
Humidity. 87 78
Nebulosity 5-10. 10 10
Rainfall mm. 2.9 0.2
Rainfall inches. 0.11 0.01

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Lucy, Ngankia, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shenching.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 91.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. ECUADOR Mar. 2	S.S. ECUADOR Feb. 9
S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 30	S.S. COLOMBIA Mar. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 23	S.S. COLUSA Apr. 6
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Apr. 23	S.S. SANTA CRUZ June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Cen-ral 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"AFRICA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. Mar. 17, Mar. 19

For Hongkong arr. leave.
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Feb. 23, Feb. 24

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Feb. 24, Feb. 26

For Tsingtau Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imal, Mar. 3, Mar. 4
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Mar. 5, Mar. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Manager. Uniqn Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen RoadCANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

HONGKONG RACES

25-27th FEBRUARY

Direct Service

Via

"Empress" Steamers

Bookings now being made

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 12, 1918
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 25, 1918
TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

TENYO MARU 22,000 tons, for Hongkong, March 20, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 13

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co's Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

85th Monthly DRAWING of \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

(18th FEBRUARY, 1918)

Notice is hereby given that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of \$15,589, representing 25% of \$64,756, being premium on 4,563 bonds for the month of FEBRUARY, 1918, were drawn on the 18th February, 1918, at the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the presence of J. BEUDIN, Esq., Director, Messrs. M. DREYER & WONG, YOUNG, SHANG, Bondholders, and Messrs. SETH, MAN-CELL & CO., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 19th February, 1918, at any of the following places:—
Shanghai—F. H. PICKWICK, 45 Rue de France.

Hankow—Messrs. ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., 11 Rue d'Anou.
Canton—Messrs. GERIN DREVARD & CIE, Shamoen.

2 Bonds at \$2,000 each numbered:—
1906 and 1537

2 Bonds at \$1,000 each numbered:—
2154 and 3434

2 Bonds at \$500 each numbered:—
1831 and 2557

2 Bonds at \$200 each numbered:—
1583 and 3860

2 Bonds at \$100 each numbered:—
990 and 4300

1 Bond at \$500 numbered:— 1857

1 Bond at \$100 numbered:— 1824

1 Bond at \$150 numbered:— 3820

1 Bond at \$120 numbered:— 3669

1 Bond at \$84 numbered:— 1713

\$12.00 Reimbursements.

441 Bonds at \$12.00 each numbered:—

6 971 1654 2555 3343 4013

20 980 1686 2564 3345 4014

57 982 1689 2585 3352 4021

93 1014 1708 2592 3358 4026

99 1015 1721 2590 3371 4038

101 1018 1724 2600 3377 4050

104 1040 1739 2605 3388 4065

119 1043 1751 2610 3391 4078

119 1043 1751 2610 3391 4078

127 1045 1755 2623 3411 4088

242 1046 1760 2665 3414 4109

258 1048 1805 2671 3438 4110

274 1049 1829 2717 3458 4123

282 1056 1813 2706 3431 4133

285 1087 1822 2707 3440 4142

294 1099 1823 2709 3457 4143

300 1104 1829 2717 3458 4153

324 1117 1845 2730 3486 4155

337 1118 1848 2744 3489 4163

342 1153 1857 2760 3496 4170

350 1154 1858 2761 3497 4172

354 1162 1880 2785 3508 4178

384 1166 1893 2798 3529 4181

393 1184 1903 2817 3533 4183

434 1186 1929 2827 3535 4187

444 1192 1940 2837 3541 4201

449 1196 1948 2869 3553 4202

477 1202 1957 2873 3562 4203

481 1203 1965 2880 3586 4222

485 1226 1980 2902 3591 4229

503 1246 1983 2912 3596 4232

508 1251 1993 2935 3603 4235

519 1257 1996 2954 3610 4247

520 1258 1997 2955 3611 4248

522 1266 2019 2981 3663 4251

530 1281 2039 2996 3674 4256

545 1298 2049 2997 3690 4285

560 1311 2050 3015 3700 4287

564 1324 2065 3025 3704 4296

584 1326 2070 3026 3714 4324

585 1335 2071 3027 3721 4357

597 1337 2075 3029 3728 4363

600 1339 2091 3048 3732 4379

617 1342 2101 3059 3738 4383

620 1346 2169 3060 3740 4385

645 1347 2205 3069 3756 4388

654 1349 2214 3075 3764 4392

683 1357 2223 3111 3765 4400

702 1370 2274 3119 3767 4409

706 1371 2278 3127 3769 4411

710 1378 2281 3132 3770 4413

716 1386 2285 3138 3770 4417

717 1403 2290 3144 3778 4430

728 1425 2292 3149 3787 4431

732 1439 2297 3165 3811 4437

736 1441 2302 3172 3833 4459

750 1450 2310 3194 3838 4466

752 1453 2311 3205 3839 4473

754 1454 2312 3221 3840 4475

764 1470 2314 3225 3848 4476

783 1476 2340 3227 3855 4482

798 1490 2348 3263 3873 4485

800 1559 2401 3264 3881 4491

814 1566 2414 3267 3883 4509

831 1568 2433 3284 3893 4514

836 1571 2442 3286 3899 4523

865 1586 2443 3288 3924 4536

866 1589 2451 3290 3922 4534

897 1602 2483 3298 3966 4541

900 1611 2508 3299 3973 4561

922 1619 2517 3302 3987 4562

934 1625 2531 3332 3992

935 1626 2538 3340 3999

954 1633 2553 3341 4010

NOTICE

The management of the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Announce that they will hold their Annual

Washington's Birthday

DINNER

AND

SUPPER DANCE

ON

Friday evening, February 22, 1918.

Reservations will be held in

THE BALL ROOM

for those attending the

S.V.C. MINSTREL SHOW

at the Olympic.

For table reservations apply to the Supt. of Service.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 326.

Tariff of Postage Notification No.

51: postcard rate to Hongkong

and Weihaiwei, concerning.

From the 15th February, 1918,

and until further notice, the rate of

postage on postcards to Hongkong

and Weihaiwei is raised as follows:

Single postcards 1½ cents

Postcards with reply

paid 3 cents

By Order of the

Co-Director General,

W. W. RITCHIE,

Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,

Shanghai, 15th February, 1918.

16872

Kingman Bros.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadel-

phia Dental College and Garret-

son's Hospital of Oral Surgery,

Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental

operations on modern scientific

principles, and supply—

Teeth of Superior Workmanship

in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy

Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge

Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire

satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING



Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

BILL SMITH SAYS

"When a firm, decisive spirit is recognised it is curious to see how the space clears around a man and leaves him room and freedom."

Gordon Dry Gin is the only Cocktail Gin

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co. Sole Agents

A Fancy Dress Ball

in aid of

Palestine Restoration Fund

and

LOCAL CHARITY

Given by the Committee

of the

OHEIL MOISHE SYNAGOGUE

On Wednesday, February 27th

at the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Admission \$3.00 including Supper

TICKETS may be had at the ASTOR HOUSE

HOTEL where tables may be reserved

16699

In The United States Consular Court For

The District of Shanghai, China.

In re Estate of

Cecil Roger Holcomb

Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court,

notice is hereby given to all persons

having claims against the estate of

Cecil Roger Holcomb, deceased, to

present the same, with vouchers, to

V. E. Scott, Administrator of his

estate, on or before July 28th, 1918;

and all persons owing debts to said

deceased are hereby notified to make

payment of the same in due course to

the said Administrator.

V. E. SCOTT,

Administrator,

No. 13, Whangpoo Road,

Shanghai, China, Jan. 28, 1918.

16667

Ferry-Boat

Wanted Twin-Screw Boat with full specification.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,

1A Jinkee Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service *
C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800

"FILING CABINETS"

AND "STACK-UPS"

in STEEL and POLISHED OAK

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Tel. 4778

Permata Rubber Estate Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Thursday, the 21st February, 1918, at 4.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1917, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th February to the 21st February 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,

E. A. SLEE,

Secretary.

16844

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club

GENERAL MEETING

The General Meeting of the

members of the Shanghai Amateur

Baseball Club will be held at the

Carlton Cafe on Wednesday, Feb-

ruary 20th, at 5.30 p.m. Election